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Ladies' Tailored Suits — Men's Tailored Suits

Paducah has long needed a house where wife or daughter could have their suits made to fit as well and look stylish and cost as little as their husbands, sons or brothers. We are here, the originators and pioneers of Ladies' Tailoring in Paducah. You can now have your suits made to your measure, made for you, guaranteed to fit and satisfy you, from material selected by you. Think of the difference in doing this and in buying suits made for just anyone who could buy them, and you will appreciate the advantage of our system to you. All our ladies' suits are man-tailored, hand-finished and convey by their graceful hang and fit that air of "well dressedness" so satisfying to tasteful women. Come in and look over the 1910 advance style sheets and our large line of spring cloths for ladies' suits. All the latest weaves and fabrics to select from, the latest styles to make them up in and the most skilled man-tailors to do the work on your suits if we make it. Can you ask more? Oh! the price? Only \$15! Men's \$15 suits have been made by us in this town until our name and business stands for "all that is best in men's tailoring."

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PRESIDENT SAYS PLEDGE IS KEPT

GOES INTO DETAIL CONCERNING PAYNE TARIFF LAW.

Governor Hughes, of New York, Declares Himself For Taft in 1912.

LINCOLN BANQUET SPEECHES

New York, Feb. 14.—In his speech here Saturday at the Lincoln banquet of the New York Republican club, President Taft made defense in detail of the policies of his administration. He declared business "hysteria," due to agitation and fear of drastic action against corporations in general, to be unjustified, and throughout his talk pleaded for the sinking of factional differences toward the future of the Republican party and the carrying out of its pledges.

"If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law," declared the president, and his audience at the banquet tables in the Waldorf-Astoria cheered the utterance. Gov. Hughes, who shared the honors of the evening with the president, joined in the applause.

Governor Hughes said during his speech:

"The American people are fair enough to recognize a great man filling a great place and doing his duty with absolute fidelity. For that reason President Taft will be re-nominated and re-elected."

Anent the tariff President Taft quoted the platform:

FOR AGED PEOPLE.

Old Folks Should Be Careful in Their Selection of Regulative Medicine.

With advanced age comes inactive bowel movement and sluggish liver. Nature is unable to perform her proper functions and requires assistance. Otherwise, there is constant suffering from constipation and its attendant evils. Old folks should never use physic that is harsh and irritating.

We have a safe, dependable and altogether ideal remedy that is particularly adapted to the requirements of aged people and persons of weak constitution who suffer from constipation or other bowel disorder. We are so certain that it will completely relieve these complaints and give absolute satisfaction in every particular that we offer them with our personal guarantee that they shall cost the user nothing if they fail to substantiate our claims. This remedy is called Rexall Orderlies.

Rexall Orderlies are eaten like candy. They have a soothing, healing, strengthening, tonic and regulative action upon the dry mucous lining and the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel. They produce a natural, successive contraction and relaxation of the muscular fibres of the bowel walls, generating a wave-like motion which forces their contents onward and outward; thus stimulating nature in perfect bowel movement. They tone up and strengthen the nerves and muscles and restore the bowels and associate organs to more vigorous and healthy activity. They may be taken at any time without inconvenience; do not cause any griping, nausea, diarrhoea, excessive looseness, flatulence or other disagreeable effect. Try Rexall Orderlies on our guarantee: 36 tablets 25 cents, and 12 tablets 10 cents. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Paducah only at our store.—The Rexall Store, W. B. McPherson, Fourth and Broadway.

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

"We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

"Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

"We did revise the tariff. It is impossible to revise the tariff without awakening the active participation in the formation of the schedules of those producers whose business will be affected by a change. This is the inherent difficulty in the adoption or revision of a tariff by our representative system.

"Nothing was expressly said in the platform that this revision was to be a downward revision. The implication that it was to be generally downward, however, was fairly given by the fact that those who uphold a protective tariff system defend it by the claim that after an industry has been established by shutting out foreign competition the domestic competition will lead to the reduction in price so as to make the original high tariff unnecessary.

"In the new tariff there were 654 decreases, 220 increases, and 1,150 items of the dutiable list unchanged, but this did not represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and the increases, because the duties were decreased on those articles which had a consumption value of nearly \$5,000,000,000, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption value of less than \$1,000,000,000. Of the increases the consumption value of those affected which are of luxuries—to wit: silks, wines, liquors, perfumeries, pomades, and like articles—amounted to nearly \$600,000,000, while the increase on articles not of luxury affected but about \$300,000,000, as against decreases on about \$5,000,000,000 of consumption.

Downward Revision, He Says.
"I repeat, therefore, that this was a downward revision. It was not downward with reference to silks or liquors or high priced cottons in the nature of luxuries. It was downward in respect to nearly all other articles except woolens, which were not affected at all.

"Certainly it was not promised that the rates of luxuries should be reduced. The revenues were falling off, there was a deficit promised, and it was essential that the revenues should be increased. It was no violation of the promise to increase the revenues by increasing the tax on luxuries, provided there was downward revision on all other articles.

"The one substantial defect in compliance with the promise of the platform was the failure to reduce woolens. Does that defect so color the action of the Republican party as to make it a breach of faith leading to its condemnation? I do not think so. Parties are like men. Revisions are like the work of

men—they are not perfect. The change this tariff effected was a marked change downward in the rate of the duties, and it was a recognition by the party that the time had come when instead of increasing duties they must be decreased, when the party recognized in its platform, and in much of what it did, that the proper measure of protection was the difference in cost in the production of articles here and abroad, including a fair profit to the manufacturer.

Dispute as to What Difference Is.
"There was a dispute as to what that difference is, and whether it was recognized in the change of all the duties downward. Particularly was this the case on the materials that enter into the manufacture of paper and paper itself. The reduction on print paper was from \$6 to \$3.75, or about 37 per cent.

"There was a real difference of opinion on the question of fact whether the new duty correctly measured the difference in the cost of production of print paper abroad and print paper here. It affected the counting rooms of the newspapers of the country and invited the

attention of the newspaper proprietors who had associated themselves together like other interests for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tariff.

"The failure to make a larger reduction showed itself clearly in the editorial columns of a great many of the newspapers, whatever their party predilection. The amount of misrepresentation to which the tariff bill in its effect as a downward revision bill was subjected never has been exceeded in this country, and it doubtless will take the actual operation of the tariff bill for several years to show to the country exactly what the legislation and its effect are.

Effect of Law So Far.

"It is perhaps too early to institute the fairest comparisons between the Payne-Aldrich bill and the bill which preceded it, but the Payne-Aldrich bill has been in operation now for six months and figures are at hand from which we may make a reasonable inference, first as to whether it is a revision downward, and second, as to its capacity for producing revenue, for it must be borne in mind that the pas-

sage of the law was demanded not only for the purpose of changing rates in their effect upon the industries of the country, but also for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and the success of the measure is to be judged by its results in both these respects.

"The bureau of statistics is authority for the statement that during the first six months of the operation of the Payne law, which has just ended, the average of duty paid on all dutiable imports was 21.09 per cent ad valorem. The average rate of duty paid on all imports for the same six months for the four preceding years under the Dingley law was 24.03.

"This would show that the reduction in the Payne law is 2.94 per cent of the value of the goods, or that the reduction below the previous tariff rates is 12 per cent, showing a downward revision of this extent in those goods which are dutiable. But this is not all. Under the Payne law 51.6 per cent of the gross imports for the last six months have been entered free, while under the four years preceding for the same six months for free list amounted to

45.46 per cent of the total importations. So there was not only a reduction of duty on dutiable imports of about 12 per cent, but also an enlargement of about the same percentage of the free list.

Compares Revenue Figures.

"For the production of revenue the Payne law is even more an improvement on the Dingley bill. During the six months the Payne tariff was in force, from Aug. 5 to the night of Feb. 5, the customs receipts amounted to \$166,002,856.54. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff semi-annual average was \$83,147,857.937.65. Under the Dingley tariff the semi-annual average was \$130,265,841.84. Under the Wilson tariff the monthly average was \$13,857,937.65. Under the Dingley tariff the monthly average was \$21,710,973.64, while under the Payne tariff the monthly average has been \$21,677,142.75, or 100 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Wilson tariff, and 26 per cent greater than the monthly average under the Dingley tariff.

"Of course as the country increases in population, the customs receipts increase, but even considering the population, the increase in the tariff receipts has been marked. Under the Wilson tariff the average annual customs receipts per capita were \$2.38; under the Dingley tariff \$3.23; while under the Payne tariff they are \$3.71.

"For the six months that the Payne tariff has been in force the total receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been \$323,599,231.91, while the disbursements have been \$332,783.08, showing that the expenditures exceeded the receipts by only \$8,884,051.17, with no collection yet from the corporation tax. For the corresponding period last year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by over \$40,000,000. This showing indicates that under the present customs law the deficit promptly will be wiped out and that to meet our normal expenditures we shall have ample revenue. **'Best Customs Law Ever Passed.'**

"I therefore venture to repeat the remark I have had occasion to make before, that the present customs law is the best customs law that ever has been passed, and it is most significant in this that it indicates on the part of the Republican party the adoption of a policy to change from an increase in duties to a reduction of them, and to effect an increase of revenues at the same time.

"The act has furnished to the executive the power to apply the maximum and minimum clauses in order to prevent undue discrimination on the part of foreign countries, and this is obtaining additional concessions in respect to impositions on our foreign trade.

"The act has done justice to the Philippine islands by giving them free trade with the United States.

"More than all this, the new tariff act has provided for the appointment of a tariff board to obtain impartial evidence upon which, when

Newton Tailoring Company

Ladies' and Men's
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a revision of the tariff seems wise, we shall have at hand the data from which can be determined with some degree of accuracy the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and the cost of producing them in this country.

"The great difficulty in the hearing and discussion of the present tariff bill was the absence of satisfactory and credible evidence on either side of the issues as to low or high tariffs. The importer on the one hand and the manufacturer on the other were present to give their fallible judgments, affected by their own pecuniary interests, as to the facts under investigation. Men who were struggling to find the truth were greatly perplexed by the conflicting testimony.

Plans For Further Inquiry.

"The tariff bill authorizes the president to expend \$75,000 in employing persons to assist him in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause and to assist him and other officers of the government in the administration of the tariff law. I have construed this to mean that I may use the board appointed under his power not only to look into the foreign tariffs but also to examine the question with respect to each item in our tariff bill, what the cost of production of the merchandise taxed is, and what its cost is abroad.

"This is not an easy task for impartial experts, and it requires a large force. I expect to apply to congress this year for \$250,000 to organize a force through which this investigation may go on and the results by recorded for the use of the executive and congress when they desire to avail themselves of the record. In this way any subsequent revision may be carried on with the aid of data obtained officially and without regard to its argumentative effect upon the question of raising or lowering duties.

"Taken as a whole, therefore, I do not hesitate to repeat that the Republican party has substantially complied with its promise in respect to the tariff, and that it has set itself strongly in the right direction toward lower tariffs and furnished the means by which such lower tariffs can be properly and safely fixed.

"An investigation by the tariff board of the sort proposed certainly will take a full two years or more. Meantime the operation of the present tariff promises to be consistent with the prosperity of the country and with the furnishing of sufficient funds with which to meet the heavy but necessary expenditures of carrying on our great government.

Hamlet to Date.
To be, or not to be?
That is the question.

Whether 'tis nobler in the human cooperation to suffer the stings and gnawings of unrequited appetite, or by taking pledge against the food-price boosters end them.

To sniff, to taste, to chew, to gorge!—steak, chop, roast, tongue, ribs, wiemers—perhaps to dream!

Aye, there's the grub!
For is that dream what vision may come—12-cent hamburger, 10-cent tenderloin, 8-cent liver—to harrow up our starved imaginations.

Ah, 'tis the price that makes cowards of us all, inclining us rather to accept the vegetarian menu 'e'en though in dreams we rouse such indigestive slugs as sleep may conjure from baseless fabric of a phantom ha! Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tales for a Winter Evening

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